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MILLHEIM HOTEL, MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PENN'A. W. S. MUSSER, Proprietor. The town of Millheim is located in Penn'a Valley about two miles from Coburn Station, on the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, with surroundings that make it a PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT.

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The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. AGRICULTURAL NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the Agricultural Editor of the Democrat, Bellefonte, Penn'a., that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.

The Water-Ram. On several occasions heretofore we have referred to the water-ram to supply farm buildings with a constant supply of fresh water. It is true that the wind power has become very popular throughout the entire country.

But the ram is far cheaper and is kept in repair at a comparatively insignificant cost. It is assuredly a very great convenience, and whenever a spring or stream of water is at hand of sufficient volume to drive the ram, a supply can always be obtained for the houses, barns, gardens, etc.

Before deciding on placing the ram it must be known, in the first place, whether about one-eighth of the spring in a steady flow, will be sufficient for the premises, for that, or perhaps a little more, is the proportion a ram will supply.

The "fall" which is given the ram, say from five to eight feet, or as much more as is attainable, multiplied by five, will give the height to which the water can be elevated; that is to say, if the fall is only five feet the elevation will be twenty-five feet; if eight feet the elevation will be forty feet, and so on.

As to the permanency of a ram, there is nothing to wear out about it except the two little valves, and they should be renewed every year or two, or whenever needed, having always an extra pair on hand ready to take their place. At times some gravel may get washed between the valves and stop their working; but this is seldom the case, and when it is the cause can easily be removed.

The expense of a ram will depend upon the size, and length of the pipe and other appliances, depending on what may be desired in the way of fixing about the house, etc. But whatever the expense may be to which a person may choose to go in a moderate way to secure a constant supply of good spring water at his house, barns, etc., he will find it to be so great a comfort and convenience as to never think of that, as well as to wonder that he should have been so long deprived of it, when only a little money stood in the way.

Water on the Farm. Some years ago we visited a farm, situated on the west branch of the river Brandywine, in Chester county, half a dozen miles from West Chester, belonging to a prominent farmer by the name of Entriken, which possessed a water-power that we were told had been used there for over half a century, and, although we never saw one like it before or since, they were not uncommon in that county.

The plan was brought over from Germany, and though clumsy and rather expensive, did its work ceaselessly and well. There were logs laid down for a distance of some three hundred yards leading to the buildings, at the beginning of which, under cover, was a pump operated by a huge shaft, to the end of which was attached a box or bucket holding about half a barrel. Into this bucket a stream or spring was conducted from further up the hill. When the bucket was filled its weight would force the shaft down, and striking a platform the bucket was thrown over and emptied. Being deprived of its weight, the shaft would, by a weight at the other end, be forced to its original position, only to repeat its descent as soon as the bucket was again filled. This motion of the shaft put in operation the pump, which drove the water to the buildings, supplying the dwelling, a dairy and the barn yard.

We were informed that it seldom got out of repair, the water and the frost did not interfere with its working, which continued the operation day and night throughout the year.

In examining the position of the spring, we noticed at once that it was particularly well adapted for "a ram," which could have been introduced at much less cost, and referred to the subject. The answer was that the grandfather of the then owner, having been accustomed to this contrivance in the old country, had it erected as soon as he was able after taking possession of the farm; while the ram at that time was a sealed book to him. We have no doubt but that this water power is still in operation. —Germantown Telegraph.

Timely Hints for the Husbandman. Sheep prefer beans to most other grains. In cleaning the poultry house burn the old nests. The superb old-fashioned, monthly honeysuckle is growing very popular again, and deservedly so.

Soaking the soil of pot plants with lime water, will kill earth and other soft worms, and do no harm to the roots. Any black substance like a ball or band of cloth on the end of a pole may often be used to good effect in inducing swarming bees to alight on. Trees trained to low heads possess a number of advantages over those of tall stems.

If trees that have been shipped arrive in a shriveled condition, bury them root and top for a few days and they will freshen. Where to commence under-draining. Not on the wettest and most useless places, first, but on those where a certain investment will provide needed drainage to the greatest area. To drain one acre of marsh may cost more than to drain five or ten acres of slightly wet land.

The early Richmond cherry is recommended as the best tree to plant for many reasons: First, its early coming into bearing; second, its early ripening; third, its yielding a good crop almost unfailing; fourth, its season being longer than nearly all others; fifth, it is the best of all for pies, puddings, and for canning or preserving; sixth, the comparatively little room taken up by the trees; seventh, the tree will grow in corners, borders, etc., where scarcely any other tree or thing will grow; eighth, the birds and insects never disturb it.

A teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water will destroy currant worms, green flies, rose worms and other insects without injury to the most delicate plants, even fuchsias, geraniums, callas, etc., if applied with a sprinkling can two or three times a week. We learn from another source that corn cobs saturated with kerosene and hung upon the limbs of plum trees will keep away the curculio, and also that one ounce of gum camphor dissolved in one pint of turpentine, and applied with a brush all over the bedstead, is a sure remedy for bedbugs.

A QUESTION of the utmost importance has lately come up for the decision of scientific men, in regard to the effect of ensilage upon the animals to which it is fed. The practice of cutting feed for cows when it is full of sap and burying it in pits where it undergoes partial fermentation has been found to result in largely increasing the yield of milk, especially during the winter months. The system has been widely adopted in the East, and of its economy and value there has been no question until quite lately. It is now asserted that this fermentation is favorable to the production of bacteria, which pass into the circulation of the animals and affect their milk. This view was supported by a paper read at the recent ensilage congress. It is of the utmost importance that this question shall be promptly and decisively settled. If the system of ensilage is healthy and safe, as it has been supposed to be, its ability to largely increase the yield of dairy products from a given amount of land will insure its general adoption. But if it is injurious to the health of the animals, which result in zymotic and typhoid diseases, the country cannot afford to have it continued another month. Experiments should be promptly set on foot to determine this point beyond question, and if ensilage milk is unhealthy, that system should be placed under the ban of the law as soon as the fact is demonstrated.

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A QUESTION of the utmost importance has lately come up for the decision of scientific men, in regard to the effect of ensilage upon the animals to which it is fed. The practice of cutting feed for cows when it is full of sap and burying it in pits where it undergoes partial fermentation has been found to result in largely increasing the yield of milk, especially during the winter months. The system has been widely adopted in the East, and of its economy and value there has been no question until quite lately. It is now asserted that this fermentation is favorable to the production of bacteria, which pass into the circulation of the animals and affect their milk. This view was supported by a paper read at the recent ensilage congress. It is of the utmost importance that this question shall be promptly and decisively settled. If the system of ensilage is healthy and safe, as it has been supposed to be, its ability to largely increase the yield of dairy products from a given amount of land will insure its general adoption. But if it is injurious to the health of the animals, which result in zymotic and typhoid diseases, the country cannot afford to have it continued another month. Experiments should be promptly set on foot to determine this point beyond question, and if ensilage milk is unhealthy, that system should be placed under the ban of the law as soon as the fact is demonstrated.

In examining the position of the spring, we noticed at once that it was particularly well adapted for "a ram," which could have been introduced at much less cost, and referred to the subject. The answer was that the grandfather of the then owner, having been accustomed to this contrivance in the old country, had it erected as soon as he was able after taking possession of the farm; while the ram at that time was a sealed book to him. We have no doubt but that this water power is still in operation. —Germantown Telegraph.

Timely Hints for the Husbandman. Sheep prefer beans to most other grains. In cleaning the poultry house burn the old